STEAMSHIPS TO EUROPE.

A FOREIGN MONOPOLY. WHAT AMERICA PAYS THEM-THE VAST BENEFITS

OF A REVIVAL OF OUR ATLANTIC STEAM MA-EINE-THE FUTURE OF OCEAN TRANSPORTATION. It is considered by many of the business men of this city most qualified to judge critically of the subject, and by many American publicmen, that the time has come for practical work toward building up again the Atlantic steam marine, not only for the benefit of this city, but for that of all the principal ports on the Atlantic, and the industries of the country in general. Before the war the subject of American surremacy on the sea engaged the attention of the best men in the land. Since 1861, the country in respect to the steamship lines has been virtually in the condition of a merchant who, having a fire to put out in his store, and damages to repair afterward, has had to abandon temperarily the sale of goods and has been subjected to a positive loss of trade. Matters are so nearly put to rights in the country now, however, that it is possible again to give the subject of the Atlantic steam marine the attention it deserves.

A statement of what the United States has lost by allowing the enterprising business men of Europe to monopolize its commerce with their part of the world will be a revelation to most people. John Reach, speaking of the establishment of the numerons foreign steamship lines to this country, says: "The partial and deceptive gift bas been the price of a tribute, whose burden would not be endured for a moment if its existence were clearly known and understood." What does this tribute amount to! In the first place the merchants of this country now pay to the owners of foreign steamships at least \$30,000,000 annually for freight. This is an annual tax on the United States of that amount. The imports are concumed here, and the freight on them must be paid by consumers. It is a tax of very different character from a customs duty because the money is not paid to Americans and does not come back into the country to be spent here. It goes to Europe. Were there no smuggling of precious stones, laces, jewelry, and the like, the sum paid would be greater. It is estimated that ever \$150,000,000 worth of this valuable class of goods has been smuggled in by travelers and others since 1801.

An amount is paid to foreign steamship companies every year, by Americans traveling to and from these shores, and for the transportation of mails. equal to that paid for freight. This also goes abroad, not to return. A safe estimate of the total amount of this draft upon the resources of the United States at present would place it at \$60,000. 000 in gold annually. It is claimed that there was one year, 1872, when this tribute amounted to \$75,000,000. Were that amount of money spent smong our countrymen this next year, in addition to what will be disbursed under the present condition of trade, it is believed that every idie triphammer and forge and cotton-loom between the two oceans would be set in active operation. A careful calculation of the total amount paid to foreign steamship companies since 1861 places it at considerably over \$500,000,000 in gold.

By the establishment of a proper number of American steauship lines on the Atlantic, which can now be done with profit, this heavy tribute would be avoided. Not only that, but the money would be diffused among our industrial classes at home. Great as that blessing would be, however, it would form a small part only of the good to be done by the creation of an American steam merchant-fleet again The commerce of this country with Europe is now enormous, and sustains from 100 to 150 steamers. Opinions differ as to the possibility of so breaking down the foreign monopoly as to replace the whole foreign merchant fleet with one sailing under the American flag. There are those who claim it can be done. There is reason to doubt it, however. But it is admitted that a large number of American steamers, perhaps 50, can be su tained in the European The creation of these would make this country again a great ship-building pation, and give permanent employment to thousands of a good class of mechanics. After a steam ship is set affeat, from 10 to 15 per cent of her valu must be expended every year in repairs. On the old Collins steamers, which were built of wood, the expenditure for repairs was 18 per cent annually. In six years the repairs amounted to more than the original cost of the ships. Since the introduction of on ships and improved machinery, the cost of repairs has fallen off materially, but it is as large at present as 10 per cent, at least. It is this fact which insures permanent employment to a shin-yard after the construction of the vessel. About 20 per cent of the value of the steamer is also expended association in supplies, fuel, wages of seamen, and the bke. Foreign steamers have all their repairs done and buy nearly all their supplies in the ports of their own lands. American steamers would spend their money for these purposes in the United States.

The subject of what the United States is losing under the present circumstances of its commercial with Europe, and of what it would gain by going resolutely to work to bring about a new order of things, need hardly be dwelt upon at greater length A brief statement of it is sufficient to show its wide

importance and general interest. Every year now in which action is postponed on this general subject leaves the United States in a worse condition than before. The existing steamship lines are rapidly gathering up all the commerce of the countries between which they run, and even the comparatively few remaining American sailing vessels that continue to ply on the same courses as the steam lines are destined to be crowded gradually off the sea and to disappear. The steamship, when invented, created a vast amount of commerce, and is now fast monopolizing it all. In the future, it is destined to carry the principal portion of the goods dispatched across the sea, including even grain and previsions, which ship-owners and Congressmen once thought could never be carried by steam vessels with profit. A steamer carries such enormous loads, and transports them so quickly, yielding to merchants so quick returns on their investments that they are being more and more patronized every year. It is possible that in time even petro lenm, hides, wood, and iron may be transported exclusively by steam, in propellers devoted to freighting alone. The steamers have for years brought the largest portion of American imports, they being composed of goods too valuable to be allowed to remain long in transit. On principal lines they are now cartying a large share of the exports. One steamer from New-York recently took out a cargo of over a million dollars' worth of goods. In June the exports from New-York to England were, by steam, \$5,344.571; by sail, only \$4,585,705. To Scotland, by steam, they were \$1.544,429; by sail, \$356,439. To France, by steam, they were \$1,107,327; by sail, \$327,853. To Germany they were \$1,800,503 by steam, and by sail, \$1,205,185. Other cases might be cited to the same seneral effect. Now recurs the simple question, Whether the per-

ple of America intend to let the large and increasing business of the steamships be done by every courtry under the sun, having any rank as a maritime or temmercial power, except by this country? If they do not, when will there be a better time to do some thing about it ?

ROBBERY OF AN OHIO PARMER.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Clastine Penzien, an Ohio farmer, charged Thomas Varier, proprietor of the liquor saloun at No. 305 flowers and Thomas Nolan, bartender, with having rooted him in concert with two men whose names are unknown Two checks for \$1,600 cach on the Central Nations Back of New-York and the Plymouth Bank, Oldo, and National bank notes of the value of \$210, with a double tas sliver watch valued at \$65, were stolen from Ponz in. He was coming across the Jersey City terry, on his war to the city, on Thursday afternoon, when he made se inquiries of two men as to the part of the city where he might find a boici which charged \$2 50 per day. The two men invited him to come with them aptawn, and the first call was made at the Brandreth House. They then went to No. 305 Eowery, where benners adules that he was plied with house. He al-

and on awaking from sleep discovered that his watch also had been stolen. Variey and Nolan were arrested by Officer Robinson of the Seventeenth Precinet, and, as the complainant had not yet recovered the effects of opiates administered to him, the prisoners were re-manded.

THE SILVER CONTROVERSY.

SILVER HAS FALLEN EVERYWHERE. ITS BULLION PRICE COMPARED WITH THE PRICES

OF OTHER COMMODITIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The precious metals are not of themselves money any more than patent fiber paper at the mill is legal-tender currency. They are simply the raw material out of which the best varieties of money are made. The value of gold and silver, therefore, may be entirely distinct from the purchasing power of the coin of any given country, as the value of the paper on which a greenback dollar is printed is different from the purchasing power of the dollar itself. If my good friend "G." will keep this simple proposition always in mind when discussing the question whether the purchasing power of silver has fallen or not in the countries where it has not been demonetized, I think he will reach very different conclusions from those which he has announced in his last two letters published in THE TRIBUNE.

The purchasing power of a rupee in India, in the domestic commerce of the people of that country, may or may not be the same as the value of the silver of which it is made; and to ascertain whether silver has fallen or not in India, we must compare its price as bullion (not the purchasing power of any particular coins) with the prices of other things. Now, "G." admits that the value of silver (bullion) has fallen in England and the United States and in other countries where its use has been restricted by law, but seems to deny that a similar decline has occurred in India and other Eastern countries, and points to my admission that silver currency in India. when used in domestic transactions, will probably purchase about as much of ordinary commodities as formerly to prove the assertion that there is at least one market in the world, and that a very important one, in which the value of silver has not fallen. This is the fatal error in "G.'s" whole argument.

The only way to ascertain whether silver has fallen in India or not is to compare its bullion price at different times with the prices of other commodities. I have no statistics on this point, but everybody knows that the inexorable laws governing commerce make it impossible for a commodity so easily transportable as silver bullion to fall in value very much lower in one country than in another as long as trade between the two is unrestricted. That a depreciation in the value of silver in India has actually occurred is abundantly proved by the quotations of exchange on London in Bengal and Bombay. The discount faccording to the British method of reckoning exchange we should call it premium) was as great as 35 per cent on small amounts during the panic in July, and it has invariably followed the fluctuations in the London quantations of silver ever since 1872. In addition to this we have the conclusions of Mr. Coschen's committee that silver has fallen all over the world, and the fact of the crisis in India, which the Viceroy in council officially announces, has been caused by the fall in the value of iver there. Z. I. W.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1876.

THE ACT OF 1853. DID IT DEPRIVE SILVER OF ITS CHARACTER AS

MONEY 9 To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: "C. F. M.," in your paper of the 4th inst., writes: "I remember very distinctly that the bill of 1853, which reduced the silver half dellar from 2064 grains to 194, deprived silver of its character as money, except for sums under \$5. As all our Government bonds except for sums didder \$5. As all our Government bonds have been issued sines that date, they are payable in gold com only, and any attempt to pay them in silver will be a breach of faith." What do you say to this f

Hicksrille, Aug. 8, 1876.

The act of 1853 did not "deprive silver of its char-

neter as money except for sums under \$5." What it did do was to establish the subsidiary principle and apply it to the fractional currency. But the silver dollar was in no way changed by the act of 1853, and (in law) remained a legal tender up to Feb. 10, 1873. The act does not mention the silver dollar at all. In revising the Mint laws it enumerates the gold and silver coins which after that date shall be struck at the Mint, and in the list of the latter the silver dollar is not mentioned. In a subsequent section it is enacted that no coins except those enumerated shall be made.-Ed.)

THE ACT OF 1873.

RELATIONS OF THE SILVER DOLLAR. The records of the Treasury Department and of Congress show that the Coinage act of 1873 was and of Congress saw that its Congress by the De-partment, with the report of the Depaix Controller of the Currency, on April 25, 1870, and that it was lotted duced in the Senate by Senator Sherman, and printed on April 28, reported from the Finance Committee on Dec. 19, 1870, and again printed with amendments. It passed the Senate on Jan. 10, 1871, and was printed by order of the House on Jan. 13, 1871. On Feb. 25, 1871.

passed the Senate on Jan. 10, 1871, and was printed by order of the House on Jan. 13, 1871. On Feb. 25, 1871, the Hon. W. D. Kelley, Chairman of Committee on Coinage, reported the bill back with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, when it was again printed and recommitted. Mr. Kelley again introduced the bill in the XLHd Congress. After considerable discussion it was again recommitted, and was not again considered in the House until the next session, when, on Feb. 9, 1872, it was reported irom the Comage Committee by Samura Hooper, printed and recommitted, and on Feb. 13, 1872, reported back by Hooper with ameniments, printed and made a special order for the 12th day of Maren until disposed of. The bill finally passed the House May 27, 1872, and referred to the Committee on Finance; reported back Dec. 16, 1872; reprinted and reported with accomments on Jan 7, 1873, and again printed for the information of the Senate. It pessed that body on Jan. 17 and went to the House. On Jan. 21, 1873, on motion of Mr. Hooper, the bill was again ordined with amendments. Subsequently committees of conferency were napolented, and the bell mails became a law Feb. 12, 1873, substantially as originally proposed at the Treature. The bill as prepared at the Treature of mine with a first passed the Stants, but in the bills was printed by life. Hooper, the House a new silver dollar piece, and the report stated the reasons therefor. The silver dollar piece, was omitted from the bills as it first passed the Stants, but in the bills was proposed cause in which to two half dollars. The Senate subsequently substituted the present trade dollar. The bill was printed separately eleven things, and twice in reports made by the Deputy Controller of the Currency—thirties at times in all—by order of Congress; was considered at height by the Finance committees of both Houses during five difficent sessions, and discussed fully at various times.

HOW TO SETTLE THE SILVER QUESTION. To the Editor of The Wribune.

Six: I have read with great interest the discustions on eliver for coin and elecutation. It seems to me there is but one way to settle permanently the differences in value between gold and silver. Let Congress issae sliver coin as near as may be the value of gold, and make it a legal tender only for its commercial value, said value to be determined by the average market price in the week or month preceding the tender or delivery. Minneapolis, Man., Aug. 8, 1876. B. L. Tytlon.

THE LONG ISLAND MURDER.

It is generally believed in and about Foster's Meadow, L. L. that Magger Baners was mardered by the woman Catharine Hoffman. Justice Bennett and the fficers at work with him have not ceased their endeavers to gather testimony throwing light upon the case and it is understood that yesterday they succeeded in obtaining some important evidence, which may be preduced at the Coroner's inquest on Monday next, bich will at all events be brought forward at the trust, which will doubtless take place at the Full session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. It is stated that Catharine Boffman was considerably under the influence of Equor on the afterneon of the murder, and while in this condition taked freely afth several persons, to one or two of whom, it is allered, she made use of expressions which decidedly strengthen the impression of her guilt. These removes will give their techniony at the proper time, ince her imprisonment at the Town Hall in Jamaies she has been very quiet and taclium, and although she continues to protest her innecence, she is very wary in her replies to questions. District-Attorney Downing, in conversation this morning, expressed himself as satisfied that in acrosting this woman the officers had secured the guilty person.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE MURDERER.

ITHACA, Aug. 17 .- Hans Deschner, the German gunsmith, who murdered a cartman ramed Smith had month, and who attempted to commit suickle by cutting his throat with a case knife while in jail last week, died last night from the effects of his wounds. A post-mortem examination solved his brain to be in a very disordered condition, and no doubt is entertained of his hismity. His surpletons of Smith are therefore be-lieved to have been wholly unfounded.

Lenson alates that he was piled with higher. He always that after being introduced to the prisoners one part about into his packet, taking out a packet hook toniaming his concey, on pretense of paying in a handler say for the liquid drunk. Food after the packet his present along the popular regard to the violation of the fish has by heading was returned to him empty. He became drows;

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ENCOURAGING TRADE INDICATIONS. MEECH NIS GENERALLY HOPEFUL OF GOOD FALL BUSINESS-COMING OF BUYERS TO NEW-YORK-STRADINESS IN PRICES AND STABILITY IN TRADE.

From present indications the whosesale dry-

States have arrived in the city and purchased their Fall supply of goods. The activity poticeable in the wholesale centers of the city confirms the anticipations of a good business during the season. The sidewalks opposite the large houses are blocked all day with cases goods received or in preparation for shipment. The clerks in the wholesale houses have returned from their Summer vacations, and the duliness observable a few weeks ago has disappeared and activity prevails. In order to ascertain the feeling of jobbing and commis-sion merchants in regard to trade prospects a TRIBUNE reporter recently visited warchouses. The representatives of the firms called upon, without exception, expressed their belief in a very prosperous business during the Fall months. Mr. Robinson, the superintendent of H. B. Claffin & Co.'s store, said that the prospets of the dry goods trade never were better. The store, at the time the reporter visited it, was crowded with people buying goods. The superintendent said that their firm was already very busy, and many large packages had been sold. He thought the recent great auction sales of dry goods had a very beneficial effect upon the market. The auction sales had taken place at the proper time, and the consequence was that a steadiness in prices had been attained. When merchants felt that no more extensive

where they stood and how to act.
Several of the calesmen of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s said that many of their Western customers had already made large purchases. The smaller jobbing houses rely upon the indications of the larger establishments in regard to trade prospects. If business opens well with the great houses, it is a sure indication that all will receive a good share of patronage. The smaller firms have not made many extensive sales as yet. They say that made many extensive series as yet. They say that they cannot look for a brisk business until cool weather sets in. Many buyers who have come to the city this Summer intending to make their Fail purchases have been driven to the Summer resorts to allow the hot days of Angust to pass by. Moreover, many of the country merchants spend the summer at resorts near New-York, and when the season is over they come to the city and make their purchases before returning to tast homes. As soon as the weather becomes too cool at the seaside the people will rush to the city and business will begin in carnest.

nest, ome of the agencies for woolen mills and houses en-ted exclusively in the cloth trade were visited by the Some of the agencies for weeden mills and houses engaged exclusively in the cloth trade were visited by the reporter. The representatives of several mills said that they had already seid every yard of cloth their Lateries were able to manufacture. Some of them were weeks behind with their orders. The commission merchants, whose trade begins several works before the fobbing houses, reported a good trade in heavy cloths of mediam price. The said of high-priced goods of any chas is not user so great as in former years. Maintigaturers have taken head of this, and regulate their production accordingly. The demand for theoried goods is less at present than it has been known to be for many years. Herekantis thank that if the decrease in the demand for foreign goods continues, in a few years the Imperiation of dry goods will be confined to a few articles of a quality superior to any goods that America can produce. Many standard brands of imported goods disappear from the market each year. American goods thains, their places at much lower prices. As an instance of the decline in the consumption of French and Earthen goods, merchants point to the calicoes of those constrings which were for nearly much songist after. Both English and French calloose have almost entirely disappeare from the combers of dry goods scores. Their place is filled with American decrease of the goods as constructed the goods.

THE HELL GATE EXPLOSION. ABOUT A MONTH MORE OF PREPARATIONS REQUIRED

THE CHARGES AND THE METHOD OF EXPLOD-ING THEM.

Many suppose that this rock is in the middle of the dream, but it is a part of, and a projection from the stream. of Long Island, running far out under the water. Bein, on a point around which the stream makes a bend of nearly 90 degrees, it causes the current to set so strongly toward the opposite shore of Ward's Island that a wro is inevitable, to any vessel which attempts to make the cassage when there is not wind enough to carry her through. Persons hving near the Point say that two or three vessels a week are often thrown upon "The Gudiron." the opposite rock, and that many of these are so shuttered that they are dismantied and sold for old lumoer. The removal of the great rocky bar upon the polar with stee the current another and more direct course and greatly deeps a the channel.

The appreach to the excavations is along the shore. after leaving the Astoria Ferry, and the visitor come suddenly upon a deep pit, called a "shaft," only guarded by a lew posts with neards mailed across them. Around the mouth of the pit great heaps of stone give evidence of the amount that has been taken out, though much of it has been removed from the place. The whole quantity excavated from the shuft and the tunnels has been over 30 new cubic yards. This stone is hornblende guelss, a metamorphic stene of almost the same composition a granite, from which it differs by layers of quartz, mica. and feldspar. It generally has a tendency to cleave along the planes where the mica exists in the greatest antities. The stone is very hard, harder than granite. For this reason and on account of the seams in the rock in some places which admit the water from above into the some places which admit the water from above into the tunners, the work has been very difficult. The shaft is \$2 feet deep and 100 feet in diameter. On the water side a coffer-dam, in the shape of an irregular pentagon, keeps out the water. On the land side of the shaft are the various buildings necessary for the carrying on of the work. There is an engine-house in which are the great air chambers by p came of which the air was compressed with it gave the requisite number of pounds pressure to the square inch, and was conducted thence in tables to the Burletch drafts for below in the tunnels. Near this

the fourthern craise in process of street, and the building are the chops, engineers' offices, acc.

Ten wast portals, looking, like the entrances of great tombs exervated in mountains, open side by side around two-thirds of the chemic remarkers of the shaft. They are conditionnels which underwine the rock. Within water pours down in streams in certain points and drips constantly at others, making necessary the continued use of a sunapeng certine, which stands in the intidie of the small. The tunnels have been entirely ceared of pieces of stone and robbish, and the plan of exervating leaves the roof supported by 172 prers, each 8 feet square and varying in hight from 20 feet near the shall to 10 or 12 feet near the outer circumference of the exervations. The entire work of borting has been completed, and nothing remains to be done except the manufacture of the explosive material and placing the charges in the holes prepared for these. In the part of the rock which forms the roof 3,500 holes have been bored in an upward direction, varying in depth from 3 to 11 feet, and all 3 inches in diameter. The columns have been pierced.

forms the roof 5.500 holes have been bored in an upward direction, varying in depth from 3 to 11 feet, and all 3 inches in diameter. The columns have been pierced, also, in the same unmare from floer to roof. These holes will receive the explosive charges, which will be dynamic where the rock is hardest, and ordinary Vulcai powder where the rock is hardest, and ordinary Vulcai powder where the superformment mass is more inable and less dense in its consistence. The entire roof and the columns will be demolished at the same instant. Sitro-clyverine was for a time thought of as the most suitable explosive agent, but on nature consideration it was rejected—not as too dangerous, but as inconvenient to use on account of leakage. Dynamite, which is composed of 25 per cent of clay and 75 per cent of nitro-giverine, was intally selected for biasting the more solid portions of the rock. The charges will be put into caus about 24s inches in diameter, and varying in length according to the depth of the holes. These cans will be placed in the holes, and then connected by short wires with the long wires which extend to the batteries. A benth-proof channer will be prepared for the operators of the battery at some distance south-east of the main shaft, and in the direction of the Raveneweed road. In this chamber will be placed at least 200 Grove's galvanic batteries, and each of them will explode from 17 to 20 charges. An ingenious scheme has been devised by which all these batteries will be brought into action at the same instant, and thus a complete circuit will be formed, firing all the charges together, and ulterly destroying the great patient of rock which has intherto obstructed mayinton except for small craft through Heil Gate channel.

Gen. Newton has kept up a constant series of experi-

Gate channel.

Gen. Newton has kept up a constant series of experiments to insure a perfect success when the great day comes, and there is no reasonable ground for fear of any accident. The engineers are of the opinion that the only apparent effects of the explosion will be the hurring into the air of a huge column of water, with possibly a few pieces of rocks, as the resistance of the water will prevent any except a few of the smaller masses from being

thrown beyond the surface. As soon as the explosion is over the work of dredging will be begun at once, so as to make the channel open to navigation at the earliest possible time. As the floors of the tunnels slope outward, from a depth of 33 to 47 feet below low water mark, and the depth of water required for navigation in the neighborheod of New-York is only 26 feet at mean low water, it is plain that after the explosion and the subsequent dredging there will be ample room for the largest ships in the world to reach New-York Bay through the waters of the Sound.

THE ELIZABETH-ST. HOMICIDE.

goods merchants predict a very brisk Fall trade. Already merchants from the far West and Southern JAMES MULHERN RELEASED BY CORONER CROKER. Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the body of Patrick Monaghan, who was stabbed on Tuesday, Aus. 6, by his step-son, James Mu hern, at No. 28112 Elizabeth-st. The Coroner's office was crowded to overflowing by the neighbors and acquaintances of the prisoner, James Mulhern.

Mrs. Ellen Monoghan, the mother of the prisoner and

the widow of the dead man, was the first witness. Her position was so painful that for some time she could hardly speak above a whisper. She said that on Tuesday, Aug. 15, an old acquaintance, Margaret Hogan, was at her house. About 4:30 p. m. Mr. Monoghan came home, accompanied by a young man. Three pints of beer were sent for and drunk. About 6 o'clock James Mulhern came in, just as they were about to send out for another pint of heer. James said, " No more beer shall come in here." Monoghan then called James many rough names, and seized him by the throat. They clinched and struggled, but the witness separated them. James Mulhearn ther got his supper and went out of the house.

Louisa Mulhern, an aunt of Mrs. Monoghan,

reberated her testimony up to the time of James Mul hern's leaving the house, and gave an account of the hern's leaving the house, and gave an account of the stabbing, which Mrs. Monoghan did not witness. She said: "I saw James Mulbern sitting on a coal-box in front of Pryor's grocery, near No. 281 Elizabeth-st.; Monoghan came out of the alley and said to Jimmy. 'Now, you big-headed — , I'll kill you or you will kill me: 'Jimmy juanned off the coal-box and went into the grocery; Monoghan kneethed me down, and when I got up I saw Monoghan meeting Jimmy, who was coaling out of the greeery; Monoghan had a 'billy 'raised to strike Jimmy; he grabbed Jiamy by the collar, and both fell to the ground; Monoghan set up immediately and, staggering up the alley, said that he was cut; he died in 15 or 20 minutes afterward; I never saw the 'billy' before; Monoghan was a drinking men, but James Mulhern is a very temperate person and belongs to a temperance soch ty." auction sales would take place, they knew just exactly

Mr. Pryor, the grocer, identified the knife with which he stabbling had been done as one that he need in her the stabling had been done as one that he used in als store for cutting ham. It lay on the counter, where any-

body could run in and snatch it up.

Dr. MacWhinnie testified that he had made a postmorten examination of the remains of Patrick Monoghan, and found that death had been caused by int-rual
hemorrhage, the result of a stab wound in the left side of body. For a short deliberation the Jury returned a verdict

After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdiet of justifiable homeide. Coroner Crober then said that in view of the complete justification by the verdiet of the jury, he should discharge the prisoner from cast dy. At this taxer was a tunuit of appliance by the crowd that had patiently endured the close and suffocating are in the Coroner's office throughout the inquiry. The mother pressed forward, sobbing with joy, and brokenly attend her thanks to the jury for their decision, that resorde her son to her. The streets about the Coroner's office were crowded by sympathizing neighbors and sequinatines, many of whom pressed forward van congratulated Mulhern upon his being acade at 10serty. Such a secone's close as been witnessed in the neighborhood of the Coroner's office.

THE MCGUIRE WIFE MURDER. VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY-THE PRISONER IN THE TOMBS.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday foremoon upon the body of Mrs. Ann McGaure, who died on Aug. 14 at Bellevne Hospital from the effects of a stab wound in the abdoncen. Dr. MacWhinnie testified that in a post morten examination upon the body of can ginghame. In patterns resembling elik or woolen fabries. Merchants state that a small a balling of cas become Merchants state that a small a balling of cas become Merchants state that a small a balling of cas between Merchants and purchase color imported goods.

There is a marked change observable this year in whose also parchases of the green of the green and the forces of the mestaners. Dealers have at aversion to large accounts, and this fact is locked upon as a favorable sign of a return to stability in trade. Retail dry goods merchants will run no risks, and are carried to keep their bits at fibures which will not embarrais them to pay when due. The steadiness in prices which it is believed has been attained will have the effect of equalified bashess throughout the Fall months in previous years, when merchants found an article they thought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to a dever on the basis in price would be a price, they gene ally bought was likely to advance in price, they gene ally bought was likely to a bought and the like and the bought of the subsoined in the same house and board with Mrs. McGuire sensition to th Mrs. McGuire he found an incised wound of the abdomes

wand. The work preparatory to the blasting of the rock at Hallett's Point will be brought to a close in about a month. Everything is being put in readiness for the flesh tremendous explosion which is to give New York a new doorway to the Atlantic Ocean, essening the time between this city and Europe by twenty-four hours. The last of September has been fixed upon by Gen. Newton, the United States Langineer in charge of the work as the time when the final explosion is to take place.

THE MASONIC SUPREME COUNCIL.

SEE OF THE SESSION-ELECTION OF MEMBERS The Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand spectors General of the S39, Ancient and Accepted estilsh litte, for the Northern Mesonic Jurisdiction of the United States, which has been holding its annual session since Thursday, adjourned at 1:30 p. m. yesterday after deciding to hold the next Supreme Council 1 Boston, on the third Tuesday in September, 1877. The business done yesterday was mainly secret, including the hearing of additional reports from the States in the Northern Jurisdiction, relative to the Lodges of Perfection, Chapters of Rose Crotx, and Councils of Princes of Jerusalem. Among those present were the following representatives of Foreign Supreme Grand Councils: A. Mortarty, Colon. Cuba; Benjamin Denn, Ireland; B. A. Gouid, Argentine Republie; J. D. Evans, Mexico: America: Ezekiel Selomon, Belgium; S. Perey Ellis, New Granada: D. Bareham Tracy, Canada; and John W. Simons, Representative of this Canadi to Italy. The following Brethren of the 32° were elected to the 53°, which will be conferred upon them heart year: Wil-George W. Deering, Greece; Daniel Siekies, Central

he following Brethren of the 32 with accept which which will be conferred upon them next year: Will be Fowler, New-York; ex-Gov. Underwood, A. V. fil, and M. K. Paine of Vermout; James Ten Eyeko, generics M. Koeth, Eigh-h Alliger, Abel G. Cook, and ha M. Bartlett, New-York; Martin H. Rice, Christic of Fetta, G. W. Davis, Charles E. Wright, Albert Hay. John M. Bartiett, Sew 1972, physical Revision, Albert Hay-pher Fetta, G. W. Davis, Charless E. Wright, Albert Hay-ward, Frank r. Devol, Indiana; Daniel McDonsid and Henry G. Thayer. Charters were issued for Lodges of Perfection in Lockport, N. Y., and Lewiston, Maine, also to a Chapter of Rese Croix and a Council of the Princes of Managements Hayeford.

Perfection in Lockput. S. L. and Devision and a Council of the Prince of Jerusalem in Harderd.

After the adjournment the Council repaired to the banguet-roots. At the head of the table was a Kenneber River salmon measuring 3 feet 10 inches in length and weighing 49 pounds and 7 onnees. After the banquet the members senarated, some to depart for their homes while others took an afternoot train to Philadelphia, where they will visit the Exhibition for a few days.

THE ADVANCE IN SILK GOODS. The failure of the silk crop in France and

Italy has excited much interest among dealers in silk goods and caused considerable advance in the price. A well-known importer said yesterday that the last silk erop had turned out poorly in Italy and France. It was erop had turned out poorly in Italy and France. It was also reported that the crop had fallen away in Chica, but this was doubtful. The chief cause of the advance in price, however, was a "corner" in raw silk made by large bankers and other speculators in Europe. They had bought and paid for a large part of the production, and they were asking an advance of from 50 to 80 per cent. The members of the combination were very strong financially, and would probably be able to hold their goods. At present, he best discovered that the fight of the lease in this suit in the absence of his own company in cannot raise any question as to the advisability of the lease in the suit in the absence of any charge of fraud in the action. As a stockholder of his own company he cannot have the suit in the sast in the sast in the sustence of any charge of fraud in the necessary for the company from the court room. The only question, it is directory from to the court room. The only question, it is directory from to the court room. The only question is the directory from to the court room. The only question is the directory from to the court room. The only question is the directory from the directory from the directory from the directory from the court room. The only question is the decision of the company from the case of the advance in price to the production. their stocks a long time, At present, he believed, the actual seiling price of raw slik was from 26 to 30 cent in advance of former rates. The manufacturers who were sending goods to 15 per cent, but at present such a rise on most classes of goods was equivalent to withdrawing them from the market. Since Aug. 1 there had been a general advance or goods was equivalent to withdrawing them from the from 20 to 30 cent in latrance of colors rates. The manufacturers who were sending goods to this country were seeking an increase in price of from 10 to 15 per cent, but at present such a rise on most classes of goods was equivalent to withdrawing them from the market. Since Aug. I there had been a general advance in silk goods in this city of about five per cent on large transactions. The increase in rates varied from this to 7½ per cent, though on a few special goods 10 per cent, and been obtained. This increase had been had to get in many cases, but if the supply was checked, either through speculative or natural causes, the price of goods must of course go higher. This nearked was how somewhat bare of silks, as prices were very low in the Spring and the sales were then good. At present it was difficult to predict the extent to which prices anglet advance.

Mr: Arnold, representing the American silk manufacturing firm of Chency Brothers, said that they had not advanced the price of their goods as yet, although they might do so at any moment. He thought that an advance of from 10 to 20 or 25 per cent on manufactured goods was probable during the next Winter and Spring, Efforts would probably be made to secure a large silk crop hext year, as the present condition of affairs would induce many persons to enter the business who had relinquished the production when the profits were trining.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS ASKED FOR.

attributable to the authority granted by the Legislature to railroad corporations to increase their grain-carrying facilities, while the canal has been comparatively neglected, the petitioners ask such relief as will not only be just, but place the canal and the railways on a more equitable commercial basis. They ask the Legislature to authorize the chambers of the locks to be lengthened all they can be within the limits of their present side walls by adjusting a system of gates that have been devised for the purpose, whereby two boats can be passed from one level to the other at the same time in less than 5 minutes. Such improvements of the locks will enable the memorial-Such improvements of the locks will enable the memorialists to lengthen their boats some 32 feet, making them 130 feet long, and carrying 10,500 bushess of wheat if towed, or 8,600 bushels if steam-propelled. The memortalists represent that they have not been able to avail themselves of the advantages of steam propulsion on the causal simply because they could not afford the necessary sacrifice of cargo space in their boats, already too short for profitable grain transit even by animal towage; and as such increased length of boat will admit of their preparation for speed by sieam propulsion, the memorialists confidently believe that the lengthening of the lock chambers in the mode saggested will not only prove the key to quick transit on the canals, but its salvation as a crain-carrying medium, its prism being already capacious enough to do four times as much business each season as has ever been offered. This system of gates, as well at the locks, can be adjusted in one year, and without interrupting canal navigation. ists to lengthen their boats some 82 feet, making them

THE ASTOR MEMORIAL IN TRINITY CHURCH. F. C. Withers, the architect selected to con-

struct the reredos which is to be erected in Trinity Church as a memorial to the late William B. Aster, will sail for Europe to-day in the steamer Spain, for the purpose of making studies of celebrated altars and altar decorations in England. The new recodes, which is the gift of John J. and William B. Astor, will cost \$100,000. Two weeks ago the ground was broken for the extension of the church, which is necessary to be built to receive the new reredos and altar. A fence was erected about 15 feet high, extending to the near wall of the churchyard on New Church-st. The new reredos and altar will be of great hight and depth, and it will become neces be of great hight and depth, and it will become necessary to early the structure back to the rear wall of the church. The passageway in the rear of the present altar will be thus closed up, and a new passageway must be constructed. The rear wall of the church will be carried back 20 feet to provide the room for the choir and a retiring room. A new room for the choiry will also be built, over which, in a niche, will be exceed a statuette of St. Paul. Over the door of the choir robing-room will be an angel in a medallion. It is expected that the extension will be finished by Easter, 1877, and the work of raising the reredos, which will be by that time completed, will be begun on Ascension Day. PROOFLYN'S HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN

One of the officers of the Brooklyn Home for Destitute Children stated recently that that institu tion received little support from the city or county. This statement is found upon inquiry to be incorrect. By an act of the Legislature in 1848 it was provided that the Orphen Asylum and industrial schools of Brooklyn should share in the school fund in proportion to the number of children in charge of the societies. The Home for Destitute Children, for the year ending

April 1, 1876, received \$1,556 PC from this source. The cacise fund also contributes to the support of this home. Although the annual report of the institution states that only \$01 was received from this fund last year, the records in the Controller's onice show that rom Aug. 5, 1875, to July 7, 1870, \$1,072 th was paid from this rourse to the house. The county wards, which have been rearres to the hour. The country wards, which have been placed in this institution since the nersery was aboltshed, are part for at the rate of 28 course day, and as there are 50 of these on an average in the home, its income from this source should amount to more than \$5,000. HUDSON COUNTY TAXES.

The Board of Apportionment of Hudson

county, N. J., has made the following distribution of the annual tax levy in Hudson County for the ensuing year : State general. State school.

Jersey City Hobeken Bayone West Hoboken North Bergen Town of Union Union Township Westawkien Harrison Kearby	23,347 74 7,999 26 4,128 16 2,308 60 1,108 83 2,306 18 2,400 14 5,465 80	\$1.19,530 52 31,123 96 10,665 68 5,544 22 4,410 67 2,545 11 3,674 96 3,566 93 4,74 55 3,441 75	\$381,738 4/99,339 5-34,039 8/17,577 14,0-5 6/8,127,50-9,819 4/11,189 20/18,111 6/90 - 9
Total	\$140,015 27	\$187,387 03	\$000,000 c
	THE COURTS.		

THE COURTS.

AN UNFORTUNATE HUSBAND. HE STORY OF HIS TROUBLES WITH HIS WIFE AND

MOTTER-IN-LAW. John Henry Schultz has brought a habeas

corpus proceeding in Supreme Court Chambers, before Jadge Donohue, to recover possession of his child. He was married about seven years aco and went to live with his wife's mother and step-father. No charge is made against him of bad habits, but he was repeatedly ont of work. When in work he brought to his wife all his wages, and she returned him money for minor expenses. He states that after the birth of his dist child, the child of whom he now seeks to recover possession, his wife and mother-in-law saide the house intolerable to him for not bringing home more money, and being then out of work, he emisted in the marines without letting them knew it. He declares that on calisting he did not concrat the fact that he was a married man, but that he induced the recruiting sergoant to put him down as a single man by paying him \$2. His wife sought him out, and, though he had asked to be transferred to a ship which would take him away from the city, he finally deserted and went back to his home. the city, he shall deserted and went back to his loome. His step-inther raised \$500 for him, but of that for lots own me he got a suit of clothes credity about \$20. The rest wint to his wife. There was about \$5,000 country to him from his farther's extate. He mortgaced that for good to cover the cloth and the expenses of the foan. His wife insisted on his giving her one-half of his chare in his father's extate. He had up to that time given her marrly 2H the Broome from it. He executed the necessary deed, and, returning from executing it, was net at the door by his mother himse, who forbade his entrained to the house. After that he allowed his wife encluded to the income from his share of his father's extate, and when it was handly divided the received \$1,250, he si,080. This \$1,000 he says he put into a business which turned on prosperously, and he invited his wife, her mather having died, to come to him. She was willing to come as an employe in his business, but he invited his wife, her mather having died, to come to thim. She was willing to come as an employe in his business, but he invited his wife, her mather having the first of the received alleging that her sace-father had said that if she let home she could never return.

The wife's story is different rather as to metives than facts. She mys stress on the fact that in the calistiment in the navy he intended to desert let, denies that he had any cause for said describer, and insist that he was necallessly out of work, and that this haloess corpus as a more effort to force her to return to him, when she will have no assumit ee of his persistence in providing for his family, or the continuance of his noility to do so. Judge Domonic took the papers, reserving his decision. His step-father raised \$300 for him, but of that for his

THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD. ONE ORIENTION TO ITS LEASE DISPOSED OF.

The proposal of the Twenty-third Street tailway Company to lease the Bloecker Street Railroad, with its possibilities of cross-town roads not yet util zed, has been repeatedly reported in Tun Tunune in the course of the legal proceedings to forcelose the Bleecker Street Rend. An opposition to such a lease was developed in an unexpected quarter in the suit of Alexander R. Chisolm, who claimed to be a stockholder in the Twenty-third Street Rallroad Company, and who insisted that a lease of the Bleecker Street Road would be a detr ment to his own sompany, and that the Twenty-third street Railren! Company had no right to take such a lease. The officers of the Twenty-third Street Company charged that An. Chisblin was not a bone fide holder of their stock, but that his stock was bought, and was still their stock, but that he seems to be kept exclusive. The its own rights, now exclusive, to be kept exclusive. The ordinary preliminary injunction was grant d, with a motion to show cause why it should not be made per-

would transfer the management of the company 170m, the directors from to the court room. The only question left is the question of the power of the plaintiff's company to lease another road, and on this point Jadge Dalythinks Chapter 218 of the Laws of 1830 conclusive, in that it gives any rathroad corporation power to contract for the use of the road of any other uniform comparation. He therefore refuses to continue the plaintiff's injunction and dissolves the injunction already obtained. THE ACCUSED SEA CAPTAIN.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM SKINNER AS TO THE ALLEGED BRUTALITY TO ONE OF THE SAILORS.

Capt. J. S. Grindle of the ship St. Mark, who was charged with brutality to seamen, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon. Assistant United States District-Attorney Pullman appeared for the Government and A. H. Purdy for Capt. Grindle. The first witness called was William Skinner, the colored cook, who testified as to the specific case of "Long Tom," who is alleged to have died from the effects of a flogging by the captain. The witness said that when about six weeks out from Liverpool the saller " Long Tom " was charged by the second mate with purlotning a can of milk and some bread from the cabin pantry. The case was reported to Capt. Grindle, was ordered the satior triced up with his hands tied over his head. In this position he was fastened to the rigging with his toes barely touching the deck for about an hour. Subsequently by the capitain's orders he was taken to the expenter's shop and his back stripped bare; the second mate held his head down while the case

RIGHTS OF FIREMEN. An application was made yesterday to Judge

Donobue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a paremptory wift of mandamus to compel the restoration of James A. Cuilen to the pay-rolls of the Fire Department of this city. In the papers on the application it is stated that Mr. Cullen, the relator, was disabled from active work in the discharge of his duty in 1872. Instead of retiring him on a pension the department transferred him to the Bureau of Combustibles. From that bureau be was dis-charged in May, 1873. He from time to time applied to be reinstated, and received some assurances, which he gives as an excuse for not applying to the courts earlier, but was not restored to his position. He now but was not rectored to his position. He now demands that he be restored to the pay-rolls from May, 1873, averring dua no charges were ever preferred against him, and therefore he was wrongfully discharged; that he never restrated, and was not lawfully retired, and that since his discharge he has always been ready to do any work the Department could require of him.

The defense did not deny the main facts of the case, but asked that an alternative writ be issued in place of a peremptory writ, in order to ascertain whether or not the claimant had been cumployed otherwise since his discharge from the Fire Department, and whether or not he had in any way forfeited his right to remain in that department. Judge Donolaus received his decision.

epartment. Judge Donobus received his decision. Richard G. Busteed appeared for the relator; Hugh Richard G. Buster L. Cole for the city.

CIVIL NOTES.

In the suit of Oscar Vatel against Elizabeth Vatel. brought to declare a narriage void in which each makes charges of disgraceful conduct against the other, Judge J. P. Dely, in Common Pleas, Special Term, has allowed the wife almony at the rate of \$7 per week and \$500 counsel fees, to emble her to defend the suit. A complaint has been filed with the clerk of the

A compared has been fined with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court by the city against the Central Enliront of New Jersey to compel the defendant to procure a license for operating the forty between Clarkson at, North Elver, and Communique, New Jersey. It is claimed that under the laws of New Jurk the Shirking Fund Commissionars have the sole right to establish a forry and to award the franchise at public lotting.

CRIMINAL NOTES

The three Cody's, John, the father, and his two sons, were brought before Justice Kasmire at the Vorkville Police Court yesterday. The Justice announced his determination to keep them in close confinement until sli the injured persons were probabled and of danger.

persons were problemest on the danger.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, before Justice Duffy, Sance Bena of No. 36 Thempson-st, was held in derivate of £1,000 ball to answer a charge of forcing Bristast Georgiby and his room and committing an outrage upon her. When she cross for assistance be kicked her in the fine until she became uncounciess. The woman was in court, and presented a trightful appearance. DECISIONS-AUG. 18.

Supreme Cont.—Chambers.—By Judge Donobue.— Bounely set Green in the matter of frontietts if, Salmony Bage agt. Aster Fire Insurance Co.—Grantest. Winchell agt. Winchell—I mink in this case a speedy trial will be cotained by letting the matter stend; a case of the kind should be ended. In the matter of Callen.—Memorandum.

ended. In the matter of Callen.—Memorandum.

Common Plane.—Special Term.—By Judge J. F. Duly.
—Bolot agt. Belot: Variet agt. Variet.—Counsel for oi. \$50. and allmorp of \$7 a week allowed defendants. Jackson agt. Week burnemonts. Thompson act. Lounley et al. King et al. agt. Backmaster. — Moran Genet., with \$10 costs. Lethiess Bgt. Tarden.—Mortin decides, with \$10 costs to addic event; noncommun. Anderson art. Levels.—New trait granted, costs to abide event; account to abide event; account for a bide event. The event for the even

ion. Paimer agi. Lang.—Cose settlici.

Marine: Coort.—Chambers.—By Judge Sheridan.—
Lycus agi. Isear. Motion granted. Evaló agi. Hamel.—
Bond approved. Sciewale agi. Done no.—Motion to vacale or,
der el arrest granted. Amende agi. Gli.—Motion granted.
Borg agit. covern.—Motion to vacate order el arrest granted.
Genf agi. Duchacit; Johnston egi. Kantromitz; Bolisson
agi. Dullocg. Jardine agi. Smith; Price agi. Tracy; Bailo
agi. De Loute: Evele agi. Remer.—Order granted. Convirus agi. Colin.—Motion granted. O'Really agi. Matthews.—
Ell bailed at 250 cf. Amorelon agi. Bailon.
Ducfrey agi. Hunt.—Order ef publication.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE MARKET. .

Below may be found the result of to-day's nie at Arch. Johnston's establishment, Thirteentiest, between University-place and Fifth-ave.

Handa Age. Bay tonce Serret horse. Dapple gray horse. Black serse Brown family horse Team bay horses. Begutain chestnut-so,tel Plack coupe horse. 1d Brown horse 15% Bay trotting borse " Sed " 15% k hors. Ha soletonian mare... Resignate
Lay coupe horse...
Bryo's mare
Bay mare
Gray herse
Soriel mare
Brown truck herse.
Brown harse
Brown harse.

Sandy Hook. . 7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Mailory & Co., criship Alps (Br.), Williams, Port-au Prince, Cartagena one, Pin, Forwood & Co.

Bailey, St. Johns and Harbor

and Comes, Pins, For word & Co.
Stormship Varinus and Ghr.) Bailey, St. Johns and Hartor
Stormship Varinus and Ghr.) Bailey, St. Johns and Hartor
Stormship Ann Ellias Richards, Phinadelphin, Jas Hand,
Stormship Ann Ellias Richards, Phinadelphin, Benham & Bayesen,
Bark Marcorisana, Panisen, Panish, H. & W. Meyer,
Bark Marcorisana, Panisen, Panish, R. & W. Meyer,
Bark Marcorisana, Panish, Pa

Ratinale.

Batk Polity (Br.), Wood, B. Said, Fing. W. D. Morgan.
Bark Bevet: Discovacki (Aust.), Kurzwich, Philadelphia,
Bark Vincenzo & Co.
Sark Vincenzo & Co. Bark Muthew Baird, Meer, Philadelphia to lead for Blo Jan-Witte (ter.), Zephen, Riga, Russia, Bockmann, n. Mitchell, South Amboy, N. J., Jed Frye & Co. Hazard, Rowland Georgetown, S. C., Bentley.

School C. Hart, Kelly, New-Bedford, Perguson & Sept. Same.

Selt. B. R. Charch, Kelly, Palithere, Ferguson & Wood,
Selt. A ame hodges, Jobboy, Baitheore, Wm. Chalmers,
Selt. S. L. Russell, Smith, Jacksonville, via South Amboy, Varien Eav. Schr. Edua Harwood, Turner, Laguayra and Porto Cabella,

C. C. de Garmendia. Schr. Roserick Rose (Br.), Vaugtan, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Bertaux. Schr. A. C. Wasson (Br.), Starkey, Hallfax, N. S., C. W. chr. Sea Lion (Br.), LeIntyre, et John, N. B., P. I. Nevice

& Son Barge Cath, Moan, Donahoe, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand, Harge Bover, Watsen, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand, ANGIVED. Steamship Oder (Get.), Leist, Bromen Aug. 5, and South-ampton Sh, with mass, and pass, to Ochricia & Co. Steamship Albemai v., Ghos, Lower, With mass, and pass, to Old Dominico Steamship Co. ameliji Albemara, obominion Steamstoj Co. obominion Steamstoj Co. obodersen, Trales July 7, in ballast, raborna (Nor.), Gundersen, Trales July 7, in ballast, raborna 3 san y Hook for orders.

Pitre 23 mays, with signer. Scot. Santornes: (of Machias), Cole, Shulee, N. S., 12 days, ry J. Raymond, Cranmer, Virginia, with wood, y H. Cogracti, Sweet, Saco, with ice.

Schr. Henry J. Raymond, Crabmer, Virginia, with wood, Schr. Lucy R. Cograch, Sweet, Sweet, Sweet, Shift Sch. Schr. Colmosof, Latter, Kenneber, with ice.
Schr. Edlen Morrison, Foote Kenneber, with ice.
Schr. Win, Tice, Tice, Konneber, with ice.
Schr. Win Tice, Tice, Konneber, with ice.
Schr. Jonas Smith, Hottkinssan, Kenneber, with ice.
Schr. Jonas Smith, Hottkinssan, Kenneber, with ice.
Schr. Farah Braen, Ausalu, Kenneber, with ice.
Schr. Farah Braen, Ausalu, Kenneber, with ice.
Schr. Win S. Lee, Harper, Breaden, With ice.
Schr. Mary Edward, with grante.
J. J. G. Graffin, Geoncester,
Geo. A. Pierce, Salem,
W. A. Monell, Benebert,
J. L. Branch, Provincesce,
Kan Callansin, Provincesce,
Examoration, Provincesce,
Examoration, Provincesce,
Examoration, Win S. Lee, Breaden, William, Provincesce,
Examoration, Provincesce,
Schr. Mary Sussain, Fractionee, Provincesce,
Examoration, Provincesce, Practicus, Provincesce,

s. S. raith, New-Bedford, J. R. Barnett, Previousce, Report, revolutions, Experiment, Providence, Kat. Callanan Providence, Practice, Practice, Providence, Ship William (of Varianuth, N. S.), Journey, from Liverport, arrived 16th, and anchored at Sandy Hook, was towed to the city 18th a. in. DISASTER,
QUEBEC, Aug. 18.—Assistance has been sent to the strans
ship Langshaw, which is a ore at Kamsraska. Several of her

sinp Langshaw, which is a lore at Kamsraska. Several of her plates below the water-line were store in by a collision wate the bark letter.

FOREIGN POSTS.

QUEENSTOWS. Aug. 18.—The Conard Line steamship Abys-sinia, Murphy, from New York Aug. 9, for Liverposa, arrived

strin, Murphy, from New York Aug. 0, for Liverpose, arrived here at 2 p. in., t. -day. St. Joulse, N. F., Aug. 18.—The steamship Manitobaa, Watts, from Glasgow for algoritect and Quebec, arrived hero Watts, Iron Gragow for August 11th 10st. Autometra; 16th, Losdon, Aug. 18.— sailed 11th 10st. Autometra; 16th, Losdon, Aug. 18.— sailed 11th 10st. Autometra; 16th, Ecta Stewart, Manus Lagabeter; 18th, Ecta Stewart, Manus August 17th, Ecta Stewart, Maria Automide (at Palaumo, Vounteer; 6, Castine) Aug. 11, Maria Automide (at Palaumo, Vounteer; 18th, Lagabet, Accide, Accide Taulow; 18th, Magrie Vell, Liegeld, Norrie; 17th, A. A. Thinge, Romonal Litter at Proglema, Norrie; 18th, Cat West Hardelool, Unicorn, Strathegru, S. E. Belline; (at West Hardelool, Unicorn, Strathegru, S. E.

DOMESTIC PORTS.
Aug. 18.—The Pacific Mail steamship Co

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The Pacific Mail steamship Colina, for Panama, anticl vestering.

PORT SOFAL S. C., Aug. 18.—Affived, Steamship City of Dallac Chester, Francisco, Proceedings, Property, Aug. 18.—Affived, Steamships Norman Nicleonam,

Pouros, Aug. 18.—Affived steamships Norman Nicleonam,
from Philadelphia; Romerick, Erown, a. discontingia, Mathews,
Savannam, trig. Grace Lotherby, Advocal, Cale Haydon,
Savannam, trig. Grace Lotherby, Advocal, Cale Haydon,
Savannam, Taker, Weehawken, Bene Harray, Raiser,
and W. S. Journal, Socie, Saltunove; Enuma it. chiev., Savay,
Alexandria.

Lior Laigus Shio News See Secreth Pac